Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

July 28th, 1774. (No. 8.)

TO THE

PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Who ſhames a ſcribler? break one cob-web through
He ſpins the ſlight, ſelf-pleaſing thread anew;
Deſtroy his fib or ſophiſtry in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again,
Thron'd in the center of his thin deſigns,
Proud of a vaſt extent of flimſy lines. POPE.

THE weak ſurmiſes and wilful miſrepreſentations, with which ſuperficial writers abound, are ſo happily delineated in the above lines ſelected from Pope; that I could not withſtand the temptation of applying them to your correſpondent Vindex, whoſe perſonal enmity, while it inflames his paſſions, will deſtroy the moſt upright intentions, and of courſe miſlead his judgment. I do not want to be conſidered as a violent partizan, I hate perſonal altercations; yet Sir, I believe I ſhall drop a future correſpondence. I can hardly think Vindex admitting his vanity, to be in its meridian height can imagine I would decline a conteſt with him from motives of fear, tho' he has given a timely ſpecimen of his encreaſing eſteem for me as a writer, in terms too weak for invectives, polite as remarks. On a re-examination of the ſatirical vein of thought which runs through my laſt, I thought it rather too ſevere; but as he was then and is ſtill an entire ſtranger to me, and conſidering him as the aggreſſor, attempting to repreſent me to the world as a prodigy of ignorance 'twas ſtrictly in character. Imperfect as his ſneering efforts are, they are ſo perſonal that he ſhall not be diſappointed of reply.———And as quotation ſeems to be his fort, I will gratify his ruling paſſion for once.——— I am much pleaſed with his cenſure, it ſhall be anſwered Con amore.

This empty punctilio-monger comes ſtrictly under Pope's deſcription.

Commas and points they ſet exactly right,
And 'twere a ſin to rob them of their mite.

He may well ſay terrific.

So well bred ſpaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite.

Now for the wonderful finiſhing ſtroke which he diſplays with ſuch a cavalier turn of mind, and which admitting the force of the Latin, is as hackneyed a quotation as any I know; good Mr. Vindex, from whence did you borrow, Riſum teneatis amici? Do you think there is not equal force and ſomewhat more juſtice in, Quid rides? De te Fabula narratur. HOR.

CANDIDUS.

To the Printer of the Norfolk INTELLIGENCER.

Sir,

THE advocates for the preſent miniſterial meaſures urge, as a reaſon for our ſubmiſſion to parliamentary taxation, that Great Britain defended us the laſt war, and that we ought therefore to refund the expence. This argument, view it in its moſt favourable light, contains a reflection we do not deſerve; for what ſhould occaſion the intervention of parliamentary power, but an obſtinate refuſal in the American Colonies after repeated requiſitions from the Crown, to refund to Great Britain her ſhare of the expence? and altho' ſuch demands from the crown would be unjuſt, as I ſhall make appear hereafter, yet were the acts of parliament, we now complain of, intended only to compel a compliance with ſuch requiſitions or to reimburſe the nation the ſums ſaid to be expended in our defence, we might then hope to ſee the end of our oppreſſions: We ſhould not then have ſuch cauſe to fear that the preſent arbitrary meaſures are but the firſt operations of a regular pre-concerted plan of attack againſt the liberties of America: an opinion we are confirmed in, when we examine all the revenue laws ſince the æra of the ſtamp act, and find not a ſyllable about reimburſements; An opinion the truth of which we no longer doubt of, when we review the whole ſeries of tranſactions during the laſt war, and cannot diſcover even a colour for that darling doctrine, that the defence of the Colonies gives the ſanction of juſtice to parliamentary taxation over us.

It is the very end of civil ſociety to ſecure the rights of every individual belonging to it, and the obligations between the whole and a part are ſo reciprocal, that as far as any individual is bound to contribute for the ſupport of the whole, ſo far is the whole to protect and defend the individual. The frontiers of an empire therefore are as much entitled to the protection of a nation as the interior parts of the kingdom. This is the light in which the Britiſh Colonies are properly to be viewed; they are but the frontiers of the Britiſh Empire, and as ſuch ought moſt aſſuredly to be defended at the joint expence of the whole body of the people in the empire: for wherever the enemy make their ſtrongeſt efforts, to that point ought the force of a nation to be particularly directed, and "there" will the grand expence ariſe. If this were not the caſe, what advantage can we receive from a ſtate of ſociety? Suppoſe this effort of the enemy laſt war had been made in any other part of the Britiſh dominions, Scotland for inſtance, as was the caſe in the time of the rebellion, would it have been juſt after the war was over, to burthen thoſe counties from which the enemy was driven, with any new tax to refund the expence; and yet theſe counties are repreſented in parliament: America is not, Would it be juſt to burthen the cinque ports and ſea coaſts with the ſupport of the navy, becauſe they are immediately protected by it and the nation only eventually benefited? Every body would exclaim againſt the injuſtice, and yet theſe ports and coaſts are all repreſented in parliament. Was there ever a demand made of Hanover or of the German Princes for ſaving them from the ravages of the French? Nobody pretends it; and yet they are aliens; people, whoſe defence was much more a matter of charity than of intereſt to the Britiſh nation.—No favors of that ſort were reſerved for us; requiſitions of that kind are to be made only of the affectionate unrepreſented Americans, whoſe zeal for their King has always exceeded their ability. But why ſhould I ſay requiſitions! We are not even "aſked" we are "ordered:" we are not even allowed to "give" but our property is forcibly "taken;" altho' ſome of the Colonies to this day are laboring under the weight of that heavy debt they had contracted by an imprudent exertion for the glory of the Britiſh arms. How cruel the return! how unreaſonable the treatment! that we ſhould hazard our lives and ſpend our ſubſtance in the ſupport of a war, which I ſhall prove we originally had no concern with, and yet be burthened with the expence of it, without even a vote in giving away our money without the liberty of judging of the neceſſity of the tax, without an opportunity of regulating the ſum or the ways and means to raiſe it, and without any voice in directing the application.

The notion that the laſt war was an American and not a Britiſh war, and the pretended diſcovery of our modern politicians that the Colonies did not contribute their proportion toward it, are but ſtraws which the advocates for parliamentary power, ſinking in the ſtream of argument, fondly catch at for ſupport. The laſt war began about the limits between Canada and Nova Scotia; far from being entered into for OUR ſakes, it aroſe about territories to which the CROWN indeed laid claim, but had never been claimed by any American Colony. None of the lands had been granted to any coloniſt: WE had therefore NO particular concern or intereſt in that diſpute. And as to the Ohio, the conteſt there began about the right of GREAT BRITAIN to trade in the Indian country, a right eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Utrecht, which the French had infringed; they ſeized the traders and their goods, which were Britiſh manufactures; they took a fort which a company of BRITISH merchants and their factors had erected there to ſecure that trade. Braddock was ſent with an army to retake that fort, with which WE had not the leaſt connexion. It was not till after his defeat that the COLONIES were attacked. WE were BEFORE in PERFECT PEACE with both French and Indians: the troops were NOT therefore ſent for OUR defence. The trade with the Indians tho' carried on in America, was NOT an AMERICAN intereſt, The people of America were then and ſtill are chiefly farmers and planters. Scarce any thing they raiſe or produce is an article of commerce with the Indians. The Indian trade was and ſtill is a BRITISH intereſt; it was carried on with Britiſh manufactures, for the profit of BRITISH merchants and manufacturers: The laſt war therefore as it commenced for the defence of territories of the CROWN, the property of NO AMERICAN, and for the defence of a trade purely BRITISH, was not an American, but really a BRITISH war; and yet the people of America made no ſcruple of contributing their utmoſt towards carrying it on and bringing it to a happy concluſion. † So far were the Colonies from being behind-hand in the ſupport of this war, with which originally we had no connection, that in fact we did amply MORE than our proportion, to the amount of MANY HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, the PARLIAMENT THEMSELVES BEING JUDGES; and this we did freely and readily, only on a ſort of promiſe from the ſecretary of ſtate, that it ſhould be recommended to parliament to make us compenſation. It was accordingly recommended to parliament in the moſt honourable manner for the Americans. And yet we are now abuſed with the epithets, ungrateful unreaſonable and ſelfiſh, that we put the nation to a heavy expence for our protection forſooth, and now refuſe to bear our part, altho' it is an undoubted, notorious truth that the Colonies furniſhed for the war near 25,000 men, a number ſuperior to thoſe ſent from Britain, and far beyond our proportion; and all this we did moſt chearfully, altho' we were obliged to enliſt our ſoldiers with larger bounties, pay them higher wages, and cloathe and arm them at much more expence than was neceſſary in England or Scotland. The Colonies in doing this went deeply into debt, they mortgaged all their taxes and eſtates for many years to come, and almoſt ſeemed to glory in ruining themſelves in the ſervice of Britain. The miniſtry were fully ſenſible of it, and the King himſelf every year ſent down to the houſe of Commons a written meſſage to this purpoſe, that "his Majeſty "being highly ſenſible of the ZEAL and VIGOR, with which his "FAITHFUL ſubjects in North America, had EXERTED themſelves "in defence of his MAJESTY'S juſt rights and poſſeſſions, recommended it to the houſe to take the ſame into conſideration, and enable him to "GIVE them a PROPER COMPENSATION."* The houſe of Commons actuated by the great liberal ſpirit of that ſuperior commanding genius Mr. Pitt, annually gave two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling accordingly to the King for this very purpoſe of reimburſing us. And is not this the ſtrongeſt of all proofs, that the Colonies, ſo far from being unwilling to bear their ſhare of the burthen, did conſiderably exceed their proportion: and yet the ſums granted by parliament were by no means adequate to that ſurplus of expence we had incurred beyond our proportion. But never murmured at it, we gloried in that ZEALOUS and VIGOROUS exertion of which his Majeſty was ſo HIGHLY SENSIBLE; we were quite happy in the grateful approbation of a Britiſh houſe of Commons. How unneceſſary the cruelty! how impolitic the attempt! to EXTORT money from a people always willing to GIVE; a people, that had never rejected a requiſition from their Sovereign, but laviſht their wealth upon a war, originally of very little concern to them; a people that I truſt, have the ſeeds of liberty ſo deeply implanted in their breaſts, that they will never ſubmit to the ſhameful impoſitions of a Britiſh miniſtry, who while they are ambitious to raiſe themſelves into tyrants, are equally deſirous to ſink us into ſlaves!

PRINCESS ANNE }
July 25th, 1774. } VINDEX.

† See Dr. Franklin's Examination;

* Theſe meſſages are now on the journals of the houſe of Commons every year of the late war, from the firſt to the very laſt. See His. laſt war, p. 60.

For Faſhion's Sake.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Hindſdale Reſolves.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Hindſdale, in the province of New-Hampſhire, met on the ſecond Tueſday of March 1774, the day appointed by Charter, for holding their annual March meeting, and after finiſhing the neceſſary Buſineſs of the town, the day not being fully ſpent, the Town took into conſideration, many patriotic ſpeeches, and pompous declarations with which the News-Papers are continually interlarded; wherein the Rights and Liberties of the people of this Country are invaded, and the Engliſh conſtitution thereby in danger of being wholly broken up: And alſo the reſolutions of many towns in New-England reſpecting the Rights and Liberties before mentioned: and finding that it is become very faſhionable for towns to enter into reſolutions reſpecting their Rights and Priviledges, and recollecting the old proverb that it would be as well to be out of the world as out of the faſhion, were induced to reſolve as follows.

1ſt. Reſolved that it is the opinion of this town, that it is the indiſpenſible duty of every Member of ſociety having certain knowledge, what Rights and Priviledges appertain to him, to exert himſelf to preſerve thoſe Rights and Priviledges, whenever they are in danger of being wreſted from him. But until he knows what Rights and Priviledges belong to him, he ought not to interpoſe in political matters, but induſtriouſly purſue the common and ordinary buſineſs of his calling, and endeavour to cultivate Urbanity and ſocial Harmony.

2. It is the opinion of this Town, that true perſonal Liberty (ſo much contended for) conſiſts in the right every member of ſociety hath in going when and where he likes in purſuit of that which beſt pleaſeth him, without being tarr'd and feather'd therefore,) ſo long as he conforms to the Laws of ſociety; and whenever he ſhall be guilty of a Breach of thoſe Laws, he is anſwerable to ſociety only for his Conduct, and in ſuch a manner only as the Laws direct.

3. It is the Opinion of this Town, that the tumult which now prevails in this Country reſpecting the Eaſt-India Company ſending their tea here for ſale does not ariſe by reaſon of the act of Parliament, impoſing a Duty on tea for the purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue; but becauſe the intended method of ſale in this country by the Eaſt-India Company probably would hurt the private intereſt of many Perſons who deal largely in tea: For it appears to this town that there are other acts of Parliament daily put in execution which infringe the Rights and Liberties of the people of this country as much or more than the act firſt mentioned, and yet no objection is made againſt the ſame, namely the act lately made eſtabliſhing Cuſtom-Houſe Fees, and the act impoſing a duty on Molaſſes, out of which all New-England Rum is made.

4. Reſolved that the conſequences attending the uſe of New-England Rum are much more pernicious to ſociety than the conſequences attending the uſe of Tea, altho' Tea hath been repreſented to be the moſt deſtructive and poiſonous thing in uſe, and hath deprived hundreds of the good people of this country of their lives; and thouſands more are thereby threatened with the loſs of their liberties.. Yet it is very evident that New-England rum is much more deſtructive, and hath and ever will while uſed in ſuch abundance deſtroy the lives and liberties of thouſands, where tea hath or ever will one.

5. It is the opinion of this town that if thoſe patriotic perſons and towns who declaim ſo loudly againſt the uſe of tea, and in defence of the rights of their country was ever inſeſted, this town will in return endeavour to baniſh from them the uſe of that tea which hath been impeached of being unhealthy and unconſtitutional.

6. It is the Opinion of this Town, that if half the time that is idly ſpent in hearing Lectures from patriotic Enthuſiaſts was ſpent in promoting Peace, Harmony and good Order, in cultivating the Land, and in encouraging induſtry and agriculture, it would add greatly to the true intereſt of this country.

7. It is the Opinion of this Town, that under the diſguiſe of Patriotiſm, that firſt rate Virtue; Faction, ſelf-Intereſt, and private Ambition are frequently concealed, and that many perſons who pretend to be patriots, and declaim loudly in defence of their country are bound by no ties, but thoſe of partial Paſſion and private Intereſt. but yet ſo artfully conceal themſelves under the diſguiſe of Patriotiſm, that it requires more than common penetration to diſcover the deluſion.

8. It is the opinion of this Town, that the true dignity and glory, the ſtability and internal tranquility of every State, were always proportionate to the ſtrength and diffuſiveneſs of public Spirit, and that the noiſy intemperate froth of a political Enthuſiaſt, is as far removed from a ſteady principal of Patriotiſm as the dignity of ſolid Underſtanding, from the fumes of poetical Madneſs.

Paſſed nem Con. THOMAS TAYLOR, Moderator.

A true Copy from Hindſdale Town-Records.

Examined by DANIEL JONES, Town-Clerk.

(Hindſdale is an old ſettled Town on Connecticut river in New-Hampſhire, where Fort Dummer formerly ſtood.)

All the Printers of News papers in the British Colonies are requested to publish the following act of Parliament which it is expected, will be passed the end of the present session, or the beginning of the next.

An act for the more effectual keeping of his Majesty's American colonies dependant on the Crown of Great- Britain, and to enforce their obedience to all such acts of Parliament as may be necessary for that purpose.

WHEREAS it is found by experience that colonies which are planted by governments, or otherwise dependant on them do at sometime or other, form themselves into unwarrantable and rebellious associations, and by their perseverance therein, entirely throw off their dependence and subjection to such parent state: and whereas the British plantations in America, have of late, discovered a disposition to follow the same steps, and, in all likelihood, will, if not speedily prevented, form themselves into a separate and independent government, to the great detriment of the other parts of the British empire, to the dishonour of his Majesty, and to the prejudice of the trade of this kingdom in particular: And whereas the great encrease of people in said colonies, has an immediate tendency to produce this effect. To the end therefore that such evil designs may not be carried into execution, and that the said colonies and plantations may be, at all times hereafter, kept in due subordination to the authority of the British Parliament, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same.

I. That no person whatsoever who shall, from and after the passing of this act, transport him or herself, from the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, or the Islands thereunto belonging, to any of his Majesty's plantations in America, with intent to settle and dwell therein any longer time than seven years, shall presume to depart from the said kingdoms, until he or she, so transporting him or herself, shall pay, at the Custom House of the port, from which such vessel shall take out her clearance, the sum of fifty pounds, sterling money of Great-Britain: And be it further enacted that for every child, or servant which shall be so transported by the parent, or master, the like sum of fifty pounds shall be paid in manner aforesaid.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall transport him, or herself, or procure themselves to be transported, contrary to this act, every person, so offending, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy—and that the Captain of the vessel, in which such person shall be so transported, contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay, for any such person, the sum of 500 l. sterling money aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, who shall transport him, or herself, from the kingdoms aforesaid, to any of his Majesty's plantations, in America, with intent to stay and dwell therein, for any space of time less than seven years, and shall nevertheless stay, dwell and abide therein; beyond the said space of seven years, such person so staying, dwelling and abiding, in any of his Majesty's plantations, in America, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to his Majesty's Governors of the said plantations, or any other person, or persons, in the actual service and employ of his Majesty, as aforesaid.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all marriages in his Majesty's said plantations shall be performed in consequence of a licence from the Governor where such marriage shall be celebrated, for which licence the sum of twenty pounds shall be paid and no more, and that all marriages had without such licence shall be void in law to every intent and purpose whatever.

V. And be it further enacted that on the birth of every male child, the sum of fifteen pounds, and on the birth of every female child the sum of ten pounds sterling money, shall be paid to the Governor of the colony or plantation in which such children shall be born.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that on the birth of every bastard child in any of his Majesty's said plantations, the sum of fifty pounds sterling money shall be paid by the mother of such bastard child, to the Governor where such bastard child shall happen to be born, and that in case any person, shall hereafter, either with malice prepense, or otherwise kill or destroy any child or children; such killing and destroying shall not henceforth be deemed or adjudged to be murder in any court or courts, nor shall such killing be punished in any way or manner whatever.

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this act shall extend to make any such killing legal, or justifiable, if the child, so killed or destroyed, be above the age of twelve months, but that every such killing or destroying shall be punished as heretofore, any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the Day of in the year upon the exportation of each and every barrel of flower from any of his Majesty's said plantations to any port or place beyond sea, a duty of five shillings sterling shall be paid to the Custom-House of the respective colony, from which such flour shall be so shipped or exported.

IX. And be it further enacted, that on the exportation of any wheat from his Majesty's said plantations to any part or place beyond seas, a duty of two Shillings per bushel shall be paid as aforesaid, for every quantity which shall be so shipped or exported. And that if any person, shall export any flour or wheat contrary to the directions of this act, all such wheat or flour, together with the ship in which it is exported as aforesaid shall be seized and forfeited, the one half thereof to the use of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and the other half to the use of the judge of such Court of Admiralty in which such vessel and cargoe shall happen to be condemned as aforesaid.

X. Provided always and be it further enacted, that upon any such flour or wheat, which shall be exported from any of his Majesty's said plantations, and carried to any port of Great-Britain, with design to re-ship the same to any other port or place beyond the sea, there shall be allowed upon every barrel of flour so re-shipped, a bounty of two shillings and sixpence sterling, and for every bushel of wheat, a bounty of one shilling sterling.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the duties imposed by this act, shall be applied towards raising a revenue the better to enable his Majesty to build Forts and to garison the same, and to support such a regular and standing army in the said plantations, as shall be sufficient to enforce the Execution of all such acts of the British Parliament, as are already passed, relative to the said American Colonies.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the fields, by public advertisement, on Wednesday the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, Chairman.

THE business of the meeting being fully explained by the Chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts used by the enemies of America, to divide and distract her councils, as well as the misrepresentations of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this interesting and alarming state of the liberties of America, the following resolutions were twice read, and the question being separately put on each of them, they were passed without one dissentient.

1st. Resolved, nem. con. That the statute commonly called the Boston port-act, is oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, unconstitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of British America; and that therefore, we consider our brethren at Boston, as now suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

2. Resolved, nem con. That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the constitution of any of our sister colonies is mediately an attack upon the liberties and constitution of all the British colonies.

3. Resolved, nem con. That the shutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans, a submission to parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries is highly unconstitutional, and subversive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants on this continent.

4th. Resolved, nem. con. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal colonies on this continent shall come into a joint resolution, to stop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North-America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression, will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom: therefore,

5th. Resolved, nem. con. That the deputies who shall represent this colony in the congress of American deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the first of September next, are hereby instructed, empowered and directed to engage with a majority of the principal colonies, to agree for this city, upon a non-importation from Great-Britain, of all goods, wares, and merchandizes, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed, and American grievances be redressed; and also to agree to all such other measures as the congress shall in their wisdom judge advancive of these great objects, and a general security of the rights and privileges of America.

6th. Resolved, nem. con. That this meeting will abide by, obey and observe all such resolutions, determinations, and measures which the congress aforesaid shall come into and direct or recommend to be done, for obtaining and securing the important ends mentioned in the foregoing resolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and sent to the congress, to evince them, our readiness and determination to co-operate with our sister-colonies, for the relief of our distressed brethren at Boston, as well as for the security of our common rights and privileges.

7th. Resolved, nem. con. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the colony, without delay to send two deputies, chosen by the people, or from the committees, chosen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with deputies for this city and county, a convention for the colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of deputies, to represent the colony in the general congress: But, that if the counties shall conceive this mode impracticable, or inexpedient, they be requested to give their approbation to the deputies who shall be chosen for this city and county, to represent the colony in congress.

8th. Resolved, nem. con. That a subscription should immediately be set on foot, for the relief of such poor inhabitants of Boston, as are, or may be deprived of the means of subsistence, by the operation of the act of Parliament for stopping up the port of Boston. The money, which shall arise from such subscription, to be laid out as the city committee of correspondence shall think will best answer the end proposed.

9th. Resolved, nem. con. That the city committee of correspondence be, and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours to carry these resolutions into execution.

Ordered, That these resolutions be printed in the public news-papers of this city, and transmitted to the different counties in this colony, and to the committees of correspondence, for the neighbouring colonies.

PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE of the CITY of NEW-YORK.

JULY 7, 1774.

THE following motion was made by Mr. THURMAN, and seconded by Mr. M'EVERS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

An advertisement appeared yesterday in the following words, viz.

"The enemies of the liberty of America, being unwearied in misrepresenting the attachment of the inhabitants of this city, to the common cause of this country, to the neighbouring colonies, a number of the citizens think it highly necessary to convene the good people of this metropolis in the Fields, on Wednesday next, which will be the 6th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, where every friend to the true interest of this distressed country, is earnestly requested to attend;—when matters of the utmost importance to their reputation and security, as freemen, will be communicated.

Tuesday, 5th July, 1774."

The above advertisement is conceived in such mystic and ambiguous terms, that no person out of the secret could imagine from whence it could proceed; much surprized therefore was I to learn, that a member of this committee acted as Chairman to the promoters of the said advertisement.

I conceive Mr. Chairman, that no individual whatever, especially a member of this committee, had a right to call a meeting of this city by an anonymous advertisement, much less to exhibit a set of resolves, calculated for particular purposes; no motion having ever been made for resolves in this committee; and that no resolves whatsoever should have been entered into, until well digested by this committee, and held up to the public for their consideration:

I therefore move, that this committee disavow all such proceedings, evidently calculated to throw an odium on this Committee, and to create groundless jealousies and suspicions of their conduct, as well as disunion among our fellow citizens.

Mr. M'Dougal moved, and was seconded by Mr. Lispenard, that the previous question be put on Mr. John Thurman's motion, disavowing of the proceedings in the Fields on the 6th instant. Carried in the negative.

AFFIRMATIVES, 11. NEGATIVES, 19.

Mr. Thurman's motion being then put, it was carried in the affirmative.

AFFIRMATIVES, 21. NEGATIVES, 9.

Resolved therefore that such proceedings are evidently calculated to throw an odium on this committee, and to cause groundless jealousies and suspicions of their conduct, as well as disunion among our fellow-citizens.

Mr. Lewis moved, and was seconded by Mr. Curtenius, that a committee be appointed to draw, and report, without delay, a set of resolutions, to be proposed to the city, expressing their sense of the Boston Port-Act, and our concurrence with such of the neighbouring colonies as have declared what may be proper to be done for the relief of the town of Boston, and the redress of American grievances.

Ordered unanimously, that the seven following persons be a committee for that purpose, viz.

Mr. Low,	Mr. Remsen,
Mr. Lewis,	Mr. Shaw,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. M'Dougall.
Capt. Sears,	

Mr. M'Evers moved, and was seconded by Mr. Booth, that Mr. Thurman's motion of this evening, with the resolves thereon, be immediately printed at large, which was carried as follows:

AFFIRMATIVES, 13. NEGATIVES, 9.

I have compared the above proceedings of the Committee with the originals, and find them to be truly copied.

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the Inhabitants of the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE trust you were pleased to repose in us, in appointing us members of the Committee of Correspondence, renders it necessary to inform you of the above proceedings, as well as to justify our conduct upon the points on which we divided. We voted against Mr. Thurman's motion, because the people have an undoubted right to convene themselves, and come into what ever resolutions they shall think proper, if they be not contrary to law. And although the manner of calling them might not be deemed so regular as might be wished, though practised heretofore in the debates on the stamp-act—yet, considering that a respectable number of our fellow citizens did meet, and did no acts but what were conformable to the general spirit of all the colonies in this alarming state of our public affairs, we therefore conceived that our disavowing their conduct would naturally tend to hold up the idea of a division, if not a disapprobation of the resolutions. And as the resolutions do not so much as insinuate that they came from the Committee, no charge could lie against them for any matter contained in them. For these reasons also we voted against Mr. M'Evers's motion to publish the proceedings; and because he declared, before the question was put, that these proceedings should be published, in order that they might be sent home by the Packet. This declaration, from a member of the Committee, has, in our opinion, such a tendency to hold up a disunion amongst us, which must impede the public business, and retard a redress of our grievances, especially as the gentlemen who voted for his motion heard the reasons offered against their being published, that we conceive we cannot, with such a majority, answer the end of our appointment: And therefore in justice to ourselves, and from a regard to the public Interest, we desired that our names may be erased out of the list of the Committee. And we are humbly of opinion that the temper manifested by the majority for publishing Mr M'Evers's motion is destructive to, and subversive of the end for which the Committee of Correspondence was appointed: all which is nevertheless, humbly submitted to you.

(Signed by Eight Members of the Committee.)

July 8, 1774.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Mails from HOLLAND, FRANCE, and FLANDERS.

Vienna. April 6. His Imperial Majesty has given orders that all the frontier towns towards Turkey shall be strongly fortified, and that the troops which are now encamped in the different provinces shall be disposed of in garrisons in the following manner; 4000 men in the city of Potega, the capital of Sclavonia, and 8000 more in the villages in the jurisdiction of that city, 3000 in Esseck, 4000 in Peterwaradin, 2000 in Carlowitz and Semlin, 2000 in Zagrab, and 5000 in Gradiska. In Servia 12000 men are garrisoned, viz. 4000 at Belgrade, 4000 at Semendra, and 4000 at Nissa in Croatia and Bosnia, 10,000 men are disposed of chiefly at Carlstadt.

EXTRACT of a Letter from CONSTANTINOPLE, dated April 8.

"The Grand Signior has given orders to the Captain Pacha, who commands on the Black Sea, to attempt the recovery of the city of Asoph, which is now in the possession of the Muscovites. Great preparations have been making for the expedition, the largest of the Ragusan auxiliary ships being employed in their service, and four stout new ships built here under the inspection of some French shipbuilders. Three vessels belonging to the Russian squadron under M. Kingsbergen in the Black Sea, have been lately taken and brought in here."

Vienna, April 10. In the night between 17th and 18th inst. the great magazine at Diernkotte, about four German miles from this place, was set on fire, and entirely consumed; the flames broke out with such rapidity, that several of the soldiery on guard there, had not time to save themselves, and perished in the flames. The damage done is computed to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars; and as that magazine was to be shipped towards the Turkish territories in a few days, it affords great suspicion at Court. The Emperor himself went thither in order to examine the event; and the strictest enquiry is making about it.

We are informed that a certain treaty is just in agitation between our Court and that of Berlin, according to which Upper Silesia, is to be ceded to the King of Prussia, and the House of Austria, is to be the successor to the two Marquisates of Bareith and Anspach.

From the DANUBE, April 13. The last letters from the Ottoman army advise, that Hassan Bashaw, who, as well as the Bashaw of Widdin, has laid waste a part of Wallachia, has returned beyond Nicopolis, and is actually encamped within a small distance of Bazardzick, in order to cover these two places. This retreat is attributed to the desert state of Wallachia. The advanced posts of the Russians at Brahilow, Galatz and other towns on the Danube, have been reinforced. The Russian cavalry which, for want of subsistence, was obliged to take up winter quarters at Ezundo, and along the Niester, is already arrived at the head quarters, where all the necessary preparations are making to open the Campaign. This army has not yet been able to act, on account of the heavy rains which have rendered the roads almost impassable.

Prince Gallitzin, the Russian minister at the Hague has received an authentic letter from Petersburgh dated April 19. with the following advices.

"Yesterday (the 18 of April) the Empress received at Czarsko Zelo, by two officers of rank, the important and agreeable news that the rebels in number 8 or 10,000 men commanded by the impostor Pugatscheff, who styles himself Peter the III. have been entirely defeated and that he himself with difficulty escaped with four of his companions. Seeing the body of the troops under General Prince de Gallitzin advanced in order to engage him, and rescue the town of Orenbourg, which he kept shut up, he had assembled his best troops in the fortress of Tarincbewa, on the river Yain which lay in the way to Orenbourg. Prince Gallitzin attacked this place the 2d. of April and carried it sword in hand. The rebels had 2000 men killed and 3000 taken prisoners, and lost 36 pieces of cannon. The rest were dispersed and the impostor himself with much difficulty escaped. He afterwards went to an other fortress called Berda not far from Orenbourg, where there were 4 or 5000 of his men. However he had not time to take shelter there, for the Governor of Orenbourg, hearing of his defeat sent a large detachment to make an attack on the rebels at that place, and he, with about 1000 men, in a panic, abandoned Berda, but it is not doubted we shall have a good account of them. Prince Gallitzin having sent parties every way to intercept the scattered remains of them; those who remained at Berda surrendered to the Governor of Orenbourg, and great numbers of others surrender themselves every day. Our loss doth not exceed 150 or 200 men.

LEGHORN, April 21. All the States of Italy are making preparations for war, and particularly Venice. Immense magazines are forming in his Sardinian Majesty's dominions: his army at this time consists of above 100,000 men. The Switzers, on the other hand, do not neglect to be on their guard; and the report seems to gain ground every day, that the courts of V——V—— and T——, are absolutely about to divide the united cantons between them.

MADRID, April 27. It is now the absolute and avowed intention of this Court, to take part against the Russians, in the Mediterranean; and for that purpose are the squadrons intended, which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having failed for the West Indies. Orders having been sent to the two first mentioned places to raise 4000 seamen immediately to man the squadrons. This resolution causes much amazement, and as it was the opinion of most people, that if Spain should take up arms it would be in favour of the Russians.

GENOA, April 28. Letters just received from Spain import, that the court had ordered several men of war to be fitted out with all possible dispatch; but for what purpose was not known.

On Sunday last, at two in the afternoon, his excellency M.

Rudolfe Brignole, Doge of this Republic, was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, of which he died the next day at three in the afternoon, greatly regretted by all ranks of people."

HAGUE, May 7. It was reported laſt week, but very much confirmed by the laſt mails, that a French camp of 40,000 men are ordered to be erected at Mentz, and two others of 20,000 men each, near Valenciennes.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

PARIS. MAY, 11.

Yeſterday, between two and three of the clock in the afternoon. his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty expired at his palace at Verſailles, in the ſixty fourth year of his age, and fifty ninth of his reign.

The two laſt reigns comprehend a period of 131 years; that is to ſay, from 1643 to 1774; and what is very remarkable, within that time there have been no leſs than nine monarchs upon the throne of England, Lewis the XIV began his reign on the 14th of May 1643. when he was about five years old, and died on the 1ſt of September 1715, aged 77. Lewis the XV came to the throne before he was ſix years of age being the great grandſon of Lewis the XIV his grandfather, father, and elder-brother, all dying (before his great grandfather) within the ſpace of a year. His grandfather was taken off by the ſmall pox on the 14 of April, 1711, at the age of 50: his father died the 18th of February 1714, aged 30; and his elder brother on the 8th of March following, aged five years.

Verſailles May 15. On the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the body of the late King was privately removed to St. Dennis, as is the uſual practice for Princes who die of the ſmall pox. The Biſhop of Senlis, firſt Almoner of his Majeſty, attended the removal. The two pariſhes and the recollets of this town followed the body.

PARIS, May 16. On Monday her Royal Highneſs Madame Adelaide was taken ill, and Yeſterday her ſiſter Madame Sophia. The ſymptoms leave no doubt that their diſorder is the ſmall pox.

Madam Victoire was likewiſe a little indiſpoſed; but there appeared no ſymptoms of the ſmall pox, ſhe was immediately removed to the Grand Chateau de Choiſy; which place his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Royal family left this morning, and went to La Meute, where his Majeſty will receive his miniſters to-morrow.

Dreſden, May 15. By Accounts from Saxe Weimar we here, that the reigning Duke's palace in that town was, on the 6th inſtant, entirely burnt down in the ſpace of three hours. The fire began directly under the apartment of the Ducheſs Dowager, who was ill in bed; and the progreſs of the flames was ſo rapid that there was hardly time to convey her Highneſs down ſtairs, before the fire broke out in three other different apartments at the ſame inſtant. It cannot yet be aſcertained how this accident was occaſioned.

Paris, May 13. The Parliament received laſt Wedneſday a lettre de cachet, by which the King notifies to them his acceſſion to the throne, orders them to adminiſter juſtice in his name of Louis XVI. and aſſures them of his protection, according to the uſual form.

The 9th of this month, being the day before his late Majeſty died, the preſent monarch (then Dauphin) ordered the following billet to be ſent to the Abbe de Terray.

"Pray, Mr. Comptroller General, diſtribute inſtantly 200,000 livres to the poor, that they may pray for the preſervation of the King's life; if you think that ſum may hurt your arrangements, you may ſtop it out of our penſions. (Signed)

LOUIS, Dauphin."

LONDON, May 24.

May 10. Yeſterday the Earl of Dartmouth laid before the upper Aſſembly ſeveral papers relative to Quebec.

Something is now brewing by Col. B——, Sir G——S——, and two or three equally great men, which Lord N—— greatly apprehends will turn out very bitter.

Members have been ſent for from all parts of the Kingdom both for and and againſt the oppoſition, ſo that warm work is expected this week at Weſtminſter.

Strong, has been the reports all this day that the great warrior and philoſopher of the north has unexpectedly ended his days.

The politics of Europe are expected to take a moſt ſudden change; every thing now bears the proſpect of war, from the confuſion into which the different intereſts will be thrown. In apprehenſion for this, ſtocks are expected to have a ſudden downfall.

The Duke of Cleveland is dead; he is ſucceeded in title and an eſtate of 8000 l. ſterling per annum, by the Duke of Grafton, now Duke of Gleveland and Grafton.

Wedneſday a Petition from ſeveral natives of America was preſented to the Upper Aſſembly, praying leave to be heard againſt the bill for regulating the future government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and likewiſe againſt the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province; the ſame was accordingly read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Another Petition was afterwards preſented by Mr. Bolland, Agent for the Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, praying that he might be heard againſt the regulating bill. A debate then aroſe whether Mr. Bolland ſhould be called to the bar. At laſt the queſtion being put, the contents were 21, not contents 57,

May 13, The Lords, on Wedneſday night, after a long debate, paſſed the bill for regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; on a diviſion of 69 againſt 20, and 23 proxies.

Read a ſecond time, and committed for this day, the bill for regulating the government of the province of Quebec.

Read a ſecond time the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, adjourned.

We can aſſure our readers, from undoubted authority, that the Parliament will break up the ſecond of June.

May 14. The King and Queen's going down to Portſmouth is not yet finally fixed on; it depends partly upon the motions of the parliament, which are not as yet regulated, and partly on the French King's death. If the latter ſhould take place, the mock review may be changed into an actual one, and Admiral Pye be ſucceeded by Admiral Saunders.

The produce of America which uſed to be ſent yearly to Great Britain, is reckoned at about four million ſterling; the manufactres of Great Britain, and other commodities returned from hence, at nearly the ſame ſum; the debts due from people in America to the Britiſh merchants here, at about ſix millions or a year and an half of that commerce, taking the time paſt by that to come; ſuppoſing, therefore, the Americans to act out of reſentment in their preſent conteſt, as they did in that of the ſtamp act, we ſhall then have yearly, until the final ſettlement of this affair, manufactures to the value of four millions ſterling left, and heaped on the hands of our merchants and maſter manufactureres, or we ſhall have workmen and poor people put out of employ, and turned adrift in that proportion.—Theſe are ſome of the difficulties and diſtreſſes which we are, for the ſake of a trial of ſkill with our colonies, going to bring on ourſelves, and which muſt be perpetually magnifying and increaſing, as long as the unnatural conteſt ſhall continue.

The preſent crtical ſituation of France occupies all converſation at the weſt end of the town, Every runner of Buckingham Houſe eagerly ſays, before he is aſked, the King of France is not dead. He ſays ſo, becauſe his employers wiſh it. The Life of the French King was an inſurance office for peace to Great Britain. He is now no more. The inſurance office is ſhut. And thoſe bewildered miſcreants, who have been impoſing the falſe glare of peace, by ſubmitting to inſults; and of plenty, by liſtening to Scottiſh projects, now ſwallow and echo the laſt lie of the hour, viz. that the King of France is alive. It is a cuſtom in France whenever the King is ſo extremely ill as to be paſt all hopes of recovery, then to bring the crown and place it, for a few moments, upon his bed. This ceremony has been performed. The Houſe of Bourbon never had ſo favourable an opportunity for commencing a war with Great-Britain. The Colonies diſmembered, Scotland inſolvent, Ireland depopulated, and England inſulted. Can it be imagined, that Broglio and Choiſeul have not full and authentic intelligence of all the madneſs and folly of our Courrt?

Another Correſpondent ſent an information this morning, that it may be depended upon, the King of France is dead. This event, the moſt knowing of the miniſtry ſay, will produce a war.

May 24. The order of the day was read for the bill to regulate the future government, &c. to be read a third time; which being done, and the queſtion put, whether the bill ſhould paſs, another warm debate enſued; the Duke of Richmond ſpoke firſt, and was anſwered by Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Shelburne, Lord Rochford, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Cambden, Lord Manſfield, and the Marquis of Rockingham, alſo ſpoke, and cloſed the debate.

Yeſterday morning at 10 o'clock a Council was held at Kew palace, where moſt of the great Officers were ſummoned to attend, relative to the expreſſes that have been received from France within theſe few days.

Even wagers are now laying in this city that the King of Pruſſia is dead.

Yeſterday the Upper Aſſembly went through the bill for regulating the government of Quebec.

By a letter received from America we are informed, that Meſſrs. Adams, Hancock, Row, and Mackintoſh, the four leaders of the Boſtonians, have notice of the deſigns formed by adminiſtration to ſeize their perſons, and have taken effectual methods to evade the orders ſent over for that purpoſe.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Laſt Sunday morning the Harriet Pacquet, Capt Oak ſailed for Falmouth.

Is it (ſays an Engliſh correſpondent) to the difference of clime and ſituation, we muſt attribute the different conplexion of conduct our countrymen exhibit in the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the the world? If we look towards the Eaſt-Indies, their tyranny over the natives ſtalks with every ſpecies of hideous deformity, nothing is heard but murder, plunder, cruelty, rapine, injuſtice, effeminacy, and luſt; but if we turn our eyes to North America, we may behold freedom at large ſmiling in every pleaſing form; how generous the view! how manly! a people nobly contending for their natural, and indubitable rights; religious, brave, induſtrious, ſober, on the other hand, how mean and inglorious was it in the Aſiatics (who not content with their wanton depredations on the Eaſtern Princes) muſt yet officiouſly become a kind of miniſterial decoy ducks, by foiſting in their dried herbs on the inhabitants of the continent, with a deſign to entrap them into the ſnare of an unjuſt and unconſtitutional duty.

On the 4th inſtant, the county of Somerſet, in New-Jerſey, came to reſolutions, ſuitable to the preſent diſaſtrous criſis of public affairs; and recommending a non-importation and non-conſumption agreement in ſuch a manner as may be approved at the grand congreſs. The Gentlemen compoſing the Committee of all the New-Jerſey counties, are to meet on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, at New-Brunſwick.

Yeſterday arrived another veſſel from Scotland, with about 300 ſouls: they are ſaid to be from the Highlands.

By Captain Barber, who left Liſbon the 30th of May, we have a certain account of the death of King Lewis the 15th of France; the Ambaſſador of that kingdom having acquainted his Majeſty of Portugal, in form, of this very important and truly intereſting event.

The demiſe of the gentle, humane, and univerſally beloved King of France, is likely to produce an extenſive variety of conſequences, affecting the political ſyſtems of every nation in Europe. The adminiſtration of the affairs of the new monarch, Lewis the 16th, who was born Auguſt 23. 1754, and married May 16, 1770, to a ſiſter of the Emperor of Germany, will probably fall again into the Duke of Choiſeul's hands (a much abler ſpeculiſt than his Grace of Aguillon; this laſt mentioned nobleman was brought into the direction of the late King's buſineſs, thro' the influence of Madame Barre, whoſe dominion at Verſailles is at an end) in which caſe the courts of France and Spain will probably join in the execution of an enterprize concerted ever ſince the commencement of the laſt peace, for during the negotiation of it, the injunction of Madame de Pompadour, a former favourite of the 15th Lewis, was, ,, Labour, my dear Choiſeul, to make peace on the moſt reaſonable "conditions that may be; after which prepare for war."---Amongſt many other effects produced from the departure of this pacific King, the inhabitants of America, may, without preſumption, hope for ſuch an alteration in the preſent affairs as will remove all complaints, and conciliate the affections of every ſoul upon their powerful continent, whoſe force when heartily joined in the cauſe of Great Britain againſt her enemies, howſoever powerful, may eminently contribute to conquer the Spaniards and the Gauls, and to perpetuate to the Mother Country, the rank of ſole Arbitreſs of the Univerſe.

Boſton, July 12. Yeſterday his Excellency Governor Gage, arrived in town from Salem, and this day Admiral Montague ſailed for England, with the other ſhips under his command.

The acts for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and the better regulating the government of this province, will take place on the firſt day of Auguſt.

Lord Percy is arrived in town from England.

The 59th Regiment is expected here from Halifax.

The ſecond and third Boſton Acts are come over, and will be publiſhed next week.

NORFOLK July 28.

Extract of a letter from Wigtown in Galloway to his friend in Virginia, May 13th, 1774.

This town and the country around it, is worſe and worſe, great numbers both old and young, peaſants mechanicks &c. are preparing to paſs the atlantic, ſo that I ſuppoſe you will have the half of our people on your ſide of the water in a ſhort time, and the Scotch Lords and Lairds may now ſee, that it is not education, but their own oppreſſion that compels ſuch numbers to leave their native country in queſt of more comfortable ſettlements.

We hear from Newtown in Princeſs Anne County, that ſaturday evening laſt, the houſe of Walter Lyon Eſqr. attorney at law, was ſtruck with lightning. It beat down the top of the brick chimney, and deſcending into the parlour, tore the wainſcot and pictures to pieces: and beſides doing conſiderable damage to the other furniture in the room. if made its way into a cupboard where the tea equipage ſtood, which it entirely demoliſhed Providentially no perſon was in the room at the time; but Mr. Lyon and two negroes in the next room received a very ſevere ſhock that rendered them ſpeechleſs for ſome minutes.

TO BE SOLD

One Hundred and twenty or thirty Acres of Woodland, Land; having the Convenience of good Landings at high or low Water, part of the Tract is poſſeſſed by the Subſcriber, who will give twelve Months Credit for one half of the Sum, upon Bond, with approved Security.

JOHN MALCOLM HERBERT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD

At Norfolk Court Houſe, on Saturday the 6th, of Auguſt.

SIX likely Virginia born Slaves. Viz. two Men and a Boy, two Women and a Girl. Alſo a likely Horſe, and a Gold Watch, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM TUCKER, deceaſed; Six Months Credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving Bond with approved Security.

Thoſe that have demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts. And thoſe that are indebted are deſired to make payment to

PAUL LOYALL, } Executors.
HENRY BRESSIE, }
NORFOLK, July 25, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

RUN AWAY

From the Subſcriber the 22d, Inſtant.

A NEGRO Fellow named NED, he is remarkably well look'd, about four or five and twenty years old; he had on when he went away a brown cloath coat, red jacket, and I believe oznabrig trouſers. Their went off with him at ſame time an indented ſervant man, belonging to Thomas Carter of ſame county, named JAMES WELSH, about twenty five years of age, five feet, ſix or ſeven inches high; he is very luſty and looks well, much addicted to liquor; is a ſhoemaker to trade, has three ſcars between his eyebrows, his under teeth over ſhoot his upper ones; black hair, and very little beard, and that on each ſide of his chin; had on when he went away, a cinamon coloured cotton coat, a ſcarlet jacket mix'd, ſerge breetches much worn; he took with him four pair of new ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue and white, the other white cotton: Fifty Shillings Reward is offered to bring the ſaid fellow to the ſaid Thomas Carter, excluſive of what the law allows. The above negro fellow is about ſix foot high, very well made, has a ſmooth tongue and is very deceitful. It is very probable that the white man may write him a Paſs, and may go for a free man; he has been uſed to go by water, and is a very good ſawer; he had a pretty large ſcar under the calf of his right leg, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog a few years ago. I will give the above Reward of Twenty Dollars to bring him to me in Lancaſter county, excluſive of what the law allows; or Fifty Shillings to ſecure him in any goal in the colony,

THOMAS ROWAND.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber living at Norfolk.

A Dark colour'd mulatto man, who goes by the name of TONEY; about twenty eighth years of age, born at Piquimons, and ſold there at public ſale, and purchaſed by Samuel Smith, living about two miles from the Great Bridge, has taken and carried away a light coloured ſerge coat half wore, a white linen jacket without buttons, a pair of Ruſſia duck breeches, the property of his maſter; likewiſe an old felt hat paired very ſmall round the edges; he has got a wen upon the fore-part of his forehead, and another upon one of his wriſts; alſo a ſore upon his right ſhin about the breadth of a dollar.

N. B. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid mulatto, ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, PATRICK ROBERTSON.

Norfolk, April 25, 1774. 3

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday laſt an apprentice boy, named Thomas Northcott about nineteen or twenty years of age, has carried with him all his cloaths: He is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, was born on the Western Branch, Norfolk county. All perſons are hereby warned againſt harbouring ſaid apprentice, and maſters and commanders of veſſels, from carrying him off the country: Whoever brings ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and if ſecured (ſo as I may have him again) Twelve Shillings,

JAMES WALKER.

Norfolk, July 27, 1774. c t f

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neweſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarels, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel, VEAL'S Wharf, } THOMAS MASON,
Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } from London.

Mr. DUNCAN, be good enough to inſert the following Lines, in your Next; it will greatly oblige a conſtant Reader and

A Friend to Merit.

On a Celebrated NORFORK BEAUTY.

EACH ſtubborn Heart muſt ſoon or late reſign,
Submiſſive bow, at lovely Celia's ſhrine;
Thouſands of Cupids, fill my ſoul with ſmart,
Reviving Joys, new tender Scenes impart,
Form'd in the Purple Chambers of her Heart.
Unhappy Suitors, your Attempts are vain,
Know all but One muſt meet with cold diſdain:
I dread to view, tho' but a ſtander by,
The magic Sweetneſs of her piercing Eye.
Search far and near yet ſtill you ne'er can find,
Such graceful, calm, ſerenity of Mind,
Nor ſee ſtrict Virtue, and ſuperior Senſe,
Reſide with ſuch diſtinguiſh'd Innocence.

Norfolk, July 26, 1774.

SIR,

By inſerting this ESSAY in your Paper, will oblige a conſtant Reader, J.—C.

I'VE long conſider'd in my Mind,
And rummag'd ev'ry Thought to find,
What kind of Thing a Man is like:
And after all this ſeems to ſtrike
An odd Conceit; It may be ſaid
He's like a Houſe that's newly made;
Now ſuch a Houſe to Paſſers by,
Is very apt to ſtrike the Eye:
Each Man exclaims how neat it ſhows;
The Adams plann'd it I ſuppoſe.——
Coſt what it will, I do declare,
I'd imitate it to a Hair:
A lazy Tenant and his Wife
Take of this Houſe a Leaſe for Life;
Himſelf and all his Family,
As careleſs, Tom as you and I.
Well, ſoon a heavy Storm deſiles,
The ſplendid Front and ſhakes their Tiles;
The Maſter thinks of no Repairs,
But lets them rattle 'bout his Ears,
The Rain beats in, and ſaps the Wood,
He never ſtirs to make it good;
But ſees it run into Decay,
'Till ev'ry Brick is waſh'd away.
The Fate of this ſame Edifice,
And that of Man are of a piece.——
If you remember in your Laſt,
Thoſe lordly Creatures men were Paſt.

Norfolk, July 22d, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

LOST,

Laſt Night about Sunſet, on the County Wharf,

A Silver Watch, with a Steel Chain and a Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs: Whoever has found it, and ſhall bring it to the Printer of this paper, Shall receive twenty Shilling Reward.

N. B. She has got the Tower ſtamp on the inſide work.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON.

AN Aſſortment of Goods proper for the Seaſon; which will be ſold Cheap for Ready Money, at the Weſt Corner Store next the Market Place by

ctb LEWIS HANSFORD.

Norfolk, July 12, 1774.

WANTED

AN Overſeer, who underſtands FARMING on a ſmall Plantation near the Cape; by applying to the Subſcriber will meet with Encouragement.

RORERT GILMOUR

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his STORE in PASQUOTANK County, NORTH CAROLINA: TWENTY likely SLAVES; Conſiſting of Men, Boys, and Girls; juſt Imported in the Brigantine CHARLOTTE, Capt. BATTIE from the Coaſt of GUINEA.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

June 29, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of HECTOR MACALESTER and Co. was diſſolved on the firſt Inſtant, the Partners thereof, from a Deſire of bringing their Affairs to a ſpeedy Concluſion, once more requeſt all Perſons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to ROBERT DONALD of WARWICK, or the Subſcriber in NORFOLK; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

The Subſcriber will continue to do Buſineſs in this Place on his own Account, and ſolicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MACALESTER.

JOURNEYMEN Weavers well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber. Two are particularly wanted to work on one Loom Counterpanes 10 quarters broad.

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. He will give Eighteen pence per pound for clean pickt Cotton.

Norfolk, 6th July, 1774.

MULBERRY and LOCUST TRENAILS, may be had by applying to

RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, & Co.

July 12, 1774.

Portſmouth, July 21, 1774.

For SALE, or to be Let for ſeven Years.

A WATER Lot in this Town, on which is an exceeding good dwelling Houſe, three Stories high, with every conveniency for a large Family, and a Warehouſe of 113 feet in length: The Wharf ſhall be put in good order if any perſon inclines to rent it.

Alſo a Lot in High-ſtreet or Middle-ſtreet, whereon is a good dwelling Houſe, that now rents for 16l. per Annum. the Leaſe of which expires the laſt of December next. There is alſo on the ſaid Lot, an exceeding good Stable for eight Horſes, and a Coach-houſe.

For particulars enquire of HUMPHREY ROBERTS.

A BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS. CAMPBELL begs leave to inform the Ladies, that ſhe has taken a Houſe near the Church, and intends opening a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, on Monday the 18th of July, where thoſe who will pleaſe to favour her with the Care of their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt Attention from their

humble ſervant,

SUSANNA CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, July 13.

PORTSMOUTH, July 16, 1774.

THE Subſcriber has opened Shop for ſome time, at the Corner Houſe, where Mr. FRANCIS MILLER formerly lived. And continues to make and ſell, all Sorts of SHOES and BOOTS of the beſt Stuff, and finiſhed in the genteeleſt Manner.——Ladies or Gentlemen who ſhall be kind enough to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on Punctuality and Expedition. Wholeſale Orders, will be fulfilled with the greateſt Diligence.

3 JOHN MUIRHEAD.

N. B. I propoſe to take in Boarders or private Lodgers, upon very reaſonable Terms.

LATELY IMPORTED

From LONDON.

A Variety of the laſt publiſhed Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays; Alſo a neat Aſſortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Aſſes Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Caſes, Morroco Etwees with Inſtruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standiſhes, of the neateſt Conſtruction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Inſurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Leaſe and Releaſe, Prices Current, Ink Glaſſes of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taſte, will be finiſhed with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Printing Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices.

To the Sentimentaliſts in America.

The American Edition of theſe two entertaining Works,

The ſurpriſing Voyages and Adventures of

Monſieur PIERRE VIAUD,

A French Sea-captain.

And

FALCONER'S SHIPWRECK, in three Cantos.

Are ſold at the Printing-Office here, price five ſhillings.

JUST IMPORTED
FROM LONDON
BY
JOHN GOODRICH, & Co.
AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR
READY MONEY, only;
Next door to MAJOR FARMER's NORFOLK,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of European Goods; they have alſo the ſame at their Store in PORTSMOUTH.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE;

The SHIP ANNA,

THOMAS WILSON Maſter,

BURTHEN about FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY Hhds. or FOURTEEN THOUSAND Buſhels.

For Terms, Apply to JOHN WALKER.

NORFOLK, July 14, 1774. ctb

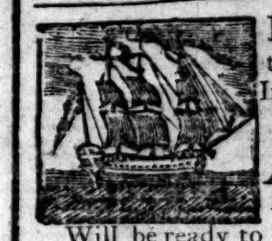
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig VENUS, FRANCIS PEARK Maſter, will Sail in a Fortnight.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter. or

JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

NORFOLK, July 19, 1774.



FOR CHARTER to any part of Europe, or the Weſt Indies.

A NEW Veſſel, now on the Stocks, burthen about 350 Hhds. or nine Thouſand buſhels.

Will be ready to take on board, by the 20th of next month. For Terms apply to

ROGER STEWART.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21, 1774. t b c.

July 23d, 1774. 6

For EDENTON, NORTH-CAROLINA, and will ſail in Ten Days,

The BRIGANTINE CREOLE,

THOMAS ALLAN Maſter:

For Freight or Paſſage, Apply to ſaid Maſter, or

JOHN BROWN & Co.

Norfolk, July 25th, 1774. ctf

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR CHARTER.

To any part of EUROPE.

THE Snow LIVE OAK, Charles Alexander, Maſter, burthen about eight Thouſand Buſhels.

And for any part of the Weſt India Iſlands,

THE Sloop CATHARINE, Samuel Wilkins, Maſter, burthen about [illegible] Thouſand Buſhels, for Terms apply to [illegible]LLIS, and LONG.

NORFOLK, July 19th, 1774.

THE Subſcriber intends to go to the Northward, and to return in a few Weeks,

JAMES INGRAM.

Norfolk, July 25th, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.